

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of *Selected Case Studies in American V2* translation. The purpose of translation tells about the purpose of the book translation. Significance of translation explains about significances of the book translation either theoretically or practically. In the theory of translation, it tells about theories of translation completed by linguists' theories. Then, in the method of translation, there are eight methods of translation are taken from Newmark.

### 1.1 Background of Translation

Allah Almighty created this world and creature (human) with various ethnics, cultures, and countries. Then, Allah created a tool of communication (language), so that the human can communicate with one another. The language is one of mercy gave by Allah for human. In the world there are approximately 912 languages, this amount has not been accurate, because in year to year there are decreasing or increasing of languages. It indicates that many languages in the world. Because of it, to communicate with one another or various countries with different language either directly or not, we need a translation. Translation as the replacement of textual material in Source Language (SL) by equivalent textual material in Target Language (TL) (Catford in Djuharie, 2013:11).

However, for a student who is studying English, the translation is very difficult, especially when translating a book or assignment having history. History is a unique event in the past which is occurred one time only. According to Croce (1921:11) "History is wont to be called the history of a passage of time, looked upon as a most recent past, whether it be that of

the last fifty years, a decade, a year, a month, a day, or indeed of the last hour or of the last minute.” In history there are cultural elements, many students who do not know the cultural elements. So, they will have a difficulty in translating.

Apart from England, America as a country using English as formal language. In the other hand, America is the big country as the center of world economy where each country in the world does cooperation with it. Certainly, as an English student has to know the history of countries, especially American histories. So that, we can more know the context when translating. Because by knowing the history of a country, so we can know the culture also. Learning the history of America not only can increase our history knowledge but also increase English knowledge. As well as the information of issues arising in America can help us develop the needed skill.

Talk about it, the author took the historical book of “*Selected Case Study of American History V2*”. Where, the headlines of this book taken from daily papers over a period of just a few weeks. The author of this book defines the issues have arisen in America as a question or a problem which does not have clear right or wrong answers. The author asks us to study and analyze issues, because there are two reasons. First, in other that issues can be freely discussed, debated, and studied. So that each person has a responsibility to be informed based on the facts. The second reason is that much of the bloodshed and violence caused by differences of opinion could probably be avoided if people knew the other person’s point of view. The main purpose of this book is to help us learn how to study issues and to give us some practice toward that goal. In the other hand, this book suits for a student who is studying reading. Because this book has some question from the text discussed.

## **1.2 Purpose of Translation**

In this translation, the writer has some the purposes. The purposes as follows.

1. To apply theory of translation methods in translating *Selected Case Studies in American History V2* book;
2. To help readers understand the content of the translated book in bahasa Indonesia;
3. To add vocabulary size, and
4. To increase English - Indonesian translation competence.

### **1.3 Significance of Translation**

Theoretically, the significance of this translation is developing the theories of translation methods proposed by some theorist such as Newmark, Nida, and Taber, so that the result of translation will be better. Practically, the translation project can help the writer in increasing English skill, especially in translation. This project also is expected to help the readers such as either English students or they who are studying at one of association of translation like HPI (Association of Indonesian Translators), as well as those who are interested in translating historical books.

### **1.4 Theory of Translation**

#### **1.4.1 Definition of Translation**

Translation is transferring of message in Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). The translation likes transferring money from bank A to bank B. So, the number of these money will be same even though the different bank.

According to Nida and Teber (1969:12), “Reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language messege, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” While, Catford (in Djuharie, 2013:11) said that, “*Terjemahan*

*sebagai pengalihan wacana dalam bahasa sumber (BSu) dengan wacana padanannya dalam bahasa sasaran (BSa)."* It means that translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target Language). In the other hand, according to Newmark (1988:05) translation is, "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".

Apart from transferring a message, translation transfers form of the language either literature or scientific works, also evaluates the content and the translation. Therefore, based on the definition above, translation is a process of message transferring from SL with natural equivalent into TL naturally.

#### 1.4.2 Translation Process

Translation process is an activity of translators in showing knowledge, skill, ability, and their behavior in transferring a message from SL into TL. There are three stages of translation, such as analyzing, transferring, and restructuring (Nida and Taber, 1969:33). A translator has to analyze text will be translated carefully. Because on the analyze stage, a translator will get several difficulties. As for the stages as following.



Analyzing stage is a process of analyzing from SL well on phrase, word, or sentence. Then, on this stage, a translator must understand to textual meaning and contextual so that the message can be understood. Transferring stage is a process to transfer message has been analyzed from SL into TL using the equivalent word or sentence orally or written to get good result. Then, on reconstructing stage is writing or reconstructing process about message has been analyzed.

## 1.5 Method of Translation

In the method of translation, we know that there are two kind of translation methods. First, the method which is emphasized on Source Language (SL) such as word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. Second, the method is emphasized on Target Language (TL) such as adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Newmark putit in the form of a flattened V diagram:

### SL emphasis

Word-for-word

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

### TL emphasis

Adaptation

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative translation

Then, Newmark explains the V diagram above as follows:

### 1.5.1 Word-for-word Translation

This translation is done by interlinear, with the TL immediately below the SL. Then, the word-order in the sentence is preserved and translated one by one with the general meaning, without considering the context. Cultural words translated literally. The main use

of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or [to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

SL : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL : *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*

### **1.5.2 Literal Translation**

In this translation, the structure of grammar converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, without considering the context. It is used in pre-translation process to show the problems must be solved.

SL : His hearth is in the right place.

TL : *Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.*

### **1.5.3 Faithful Translation**

This method is an effort to produce equivalent contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. In this translation, cultural words 'transfers' and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

SL : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL : *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

### **1.5.4 Semantic Translation**

In this translation, cultural words are not important translated without cultural term, but by using functional term or neutral culturally. In this translation also there is not adaptation with the readers. The different between faithful and semantic translation is that

the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

SL : He is a book-worm.

TL : *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

### **1.5.5 Adaptation**

This method is a form of translation which most free. Especially, used in drama (comedy) and poetry translation. Topic, character, and plot usually are preserved, but SL culture transferred into TL and the text written again.

SL : Hey Jude, don't make it bad, Take a sad song and make it better, Remember to let her into your heart, Then you can start to make it better.

TL : *Kasih, dimanakah? Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku, Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa.*

### **1.5.6 Free Translation**

This translation reproduces a matter out of manner. Generally, this translation is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called "intralingual translation", often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

SL : The flowers in the garden.

TL : *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

### **1.5.7 Idiomatic Translation**

This translation reproduces an original message but tend to translate meaning nuance with more use colloquial language and idiom there is not in SL.

SL : Excuse me?

TL : *Maaf, apa maksud Anda?*

### 1.5.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is an effort to transfer an equivalent contextual message from SL text so that the content and language are easy understood by the readers.

SL : She is 12-years.

TL : *Dia berusia 12 tahun.*

Taken from (Newmark, 1988:45-47)

